

to the words that tumble from a troubled mind or an aching heart.

Dr Baer spells out his philosophy with warm honesty, punctuated with anecdotes from his many years of practice. The doctor makes his point.

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DIAGNOSTIC BRONCHOSCOPY—Fourth Edition—Peter Stradling, MD (Lond), FRCP, FRPS. Churchill Livingstone Inc., 1560 Broadway, New York, NY 10036, 1981. 159 pages, 190 illustrations in color, \$59.00.

The 1982 edition of this manual on bronchoscopic technique and observation maintains the high quality of the preceding editions. The text nicely describes the techniques and precautions that are generally recommended for the procedure of bronchoscopy, thus rendering it a useful guide for neophytes to this field.

Of particular note, however, is the large series of superb color plates, each accompanied by a clear explanatory drawing, that illustrate the full spectrum of endobronchial disease. This material provides an ideal reference for both experienced and novice bronchoscopists. The book's quality is excellent and everyone involved with pulmonary disease should have ready access to a copy.

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INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL RADIOLOGY—Wallace T. Miller, MD, Professor and Vice Chairman, Department of Radiology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia. Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 866 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022, 1982. 291 pages, \$24.50.

This single-authored textbook presents a practical approach for an introductory radiology course in medical school. It has chapters that cover the various organ systems of the body as well as brief discussions of modern imaging techniques, including new modalities such as nuclear resonance and positron emission tomography. Initially I approached this review with some reluctance because I anticipated that an elementary textbook would not be very stimulating reading. I was mistaken in this regard, and I soon found myself engrossed in the author's clear, direct style. He punctuates the chapters with multiple examples of normal and abnormal radiographs. These are presented in a quiz fashion, and the student is expected to participate in the interpretation of the radiographic findings. This problem-solving approach keeps one's interest at all times. My only criticism of this format is that the answers are placed at the end of the textbook, and the reader must continually flip back and forth between the questions in the chapter and the answers. I found it convenient to place a paper clip on page 233 so that I could rapidly find the answer and discussion of the entity in question.

There is a section at the end of the book entitled "Differential Diagnosis" which is a valuable compilation of abnormal radiographic findings with lists of their common and uncommon causes. There are a few minor points on which I would disagree with the author: the drawings illustrating collapse of the left upper and the left lower lobe on page 45, the omission of ultrasound in the discussion of pericardial effusion and the inclusion of only one reference (at the end of the chapter on the abdominal plain films). Additional references at the end of the other sections would be helpful for the student. Lastly, the author states that 10 rads of radiation exposure for the fetus may be a cause for elective abortion. Statements from radiology, gynecology and pediatric groups in 1978 have denied this assertion, stating that no diagnostic radiation is a sufficient threat to electively warrant a therapeutic abortion.

Any radiology department that has a teaching program for medical students would find this textbook to be helpful. Physi-

cians in training or in practice who wish to review their basic skill in interpreting radiographs, or in keeping abreast of new imaging developments, would find this book an enjoyable experience. Its relatively low price with generally high quality images make it an attractive choice.

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ORTHOPEDIC REHABILITATION—Edited by Vernon L. Nickel, MD, Professor of Surgery/Orthopedics and Rehabilitation, University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine. Churchill Livingstone Inc., 1560 Broadway, New York, NY 10036, 1982. 594 pages, \$65.00.

This excellent text is a landmark in neuromusculoskeletal rehabilitation. Historically, orthopedics became a specialty with rehabilitation as its primary mission. Restoring function for the physically disabled was accomplished by a wide variety of conservative physical measures together with assistive orthotic and prosthetic devices. The required skills have continued to the present. Even though surgical procedures have come to occupy a dominant place in the care of crippling conditions, the philosophy of rehabilitation and its techniques have grown and improved to involve a wide segment of medical disciplines. Rehabilitation of the disabled has become a cornerstone of our medical and social ethic.

Dr. Nickel is a world leader in the field of orthopedic rehabilitation. His philosophy, technical skill, his ability to organize and his leadership are known and appreciated worldwide. In this volume, he has assembled authors of comparable stature. Each chapter is essentially an independent treatise covering a given subject. Nonetheless, there is a common theme throughout the book which quite effectively ties the entire contents together.

The only criticism one could find with the text would be its attempt to cover so broad a field. One could wish for more detail in certain sections. Fundamentals have not been left out, rather details of technique are abbreviated. In a text covering such a comprehensive subject, this is inevitable.

This book should be required reading for all professionals involved in physical rehabilitation. It places in perspective the various disciplines making up the rehabilitation team. The editor and chapter authors have made a significant contribution.

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MALIGNANT DISEASE OF THE VULVA—Stanley Way, FRCS(Eng), FRCOG; assisted by David Guthrie, MB, BS, MRCOG, and Peter Phillips, BSc, PhD. Churchill Livingstone Inc., 1560 Broadway, New York, NY 10036, 1982. 83 pages, \$24.75.

Stanley Way has, in typical British fashion, consolidated his experience in the management of vulval cancer. We are all indebted to the contribution made by him and it is with pleasure that I reviewed his book. As a learning text the book has several deficiencies. There is very little factual knowledge concerning etiology and no mention at all of the field theory of cancer change. The description of the surgical technique is "wordsome," with almost no diagrammatic representations. There is no mention made as to modifying the extent of surgical therapy to match the volume and extent of disease, and the section on the surgical management of preinvasive cancer is completely inadequate in light of present knowledge. American oncologists plan deep pelvic node dissection based on the site of the lesion and the presence of disease in the uppermost femoral nodes. Way obviously is still adhering to the most radical surgical approach for every patient. Postoperative care is still very "British" and almost never used in North America.

In summary, the book is one author's collection of his very admirable results, but as a teaching textbook it has many deficiencies.

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